SURGEON KING'S TWO WILLS THE REGINNING OF A CONTEST OF AN

EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.

The Erestful Career of the Scion of One of Philadelphin's Old Families - His Mar-riage and Domestic Troubles - Peculiar Social Complications in the Probate Contest PHILADELPHIA, March 27 .- An unusually important will contest commenced here on Thursday before the Register of Wills, which is interesting from the high social position of the parties concerned and the probabilities of some vers peculiar disclosures in its progress, rather than from the amount involved, which is only

about \$50,000.
William M. King, Medical Inspector, U. S. N. was the son of William King, one of the most prominent men of Philadelphia in his day, and nephew of the eminent Judge Edward King, who was, a generation ago, honored as among Pennsylvania's most distinguished jurists. William M. had two sisters, one now a Mrs. Carter, resident in Rome, Italy; the other, Elizabeth B., still a spinster. When their father died he bequeathed his entire estate to his daughters, cutting off his only son with the proverbial and hypothetical shilling, for William M. was already, even before he had attained his majority, looked upon as the black sheep of the family. That he was very talented pebody denied; that he was "wild" to an extent that would have shocked even a less rigorous and staid community than that of Philadelphia everybody affirmed. He was one of the roungest members of the old "German Club ! in the days when Morris & Tasker, the famous iron manufacturers; David Webster, James V. McDeneugh, David Stewart, John Doherty, James V. Watson, and Joseph H. Miller were enrolled among its leading spirits. He was always a club man, belonging either successively erat once, according to the dates of their organization, to the "German," "City "" Pennsylvania," and " Philadelphia City " Clubs, retaining his membership in the latter- the only surviving one-up to the date of his death. His uncle, the Judge, recognized his marked abilities, was lenient in judgment on his fallings, and sympathized with him when he was disinherited by his father. Consequently when the old jurist passed away, not long after his favorite nephew had been admitted as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, it surprised no one that he should have left the bulk of his artate to William M. King. But he did not do so unreservedly. He bequeathed to the young man the interest during his life on \$32,000 in securities deposited in the Philadelphia Bank, and the occupancy and use of his fine old man-sion, 315 South Fifteenth street, his plate, pictures and library. William M. might not, while he lived, sell or otherwise alienate from himself any part of the estate, but he was given absolute power to bequeath it as he pleased. That estate came into the nephew's possession about eighteen years ago, and has enabled him,

That estate came into the nephew's possession about eighteen years ago, and has enabled him, with his official salary, to live handsomely, until, from the exposure incidental to his prosession, he died on March 13, 1889. His promotion in the navy was rapid. He was undoubtedly able, gallant, and energetic in the discharge of his duties. The defection of many efficers to the Southern side in the early years of our civil war left an open field for advancement before him, and his influential social connection pushed him on rapidly to surgeon and then medical inspector. He was present in the battle of New Orleans, was on Admiral Farragut's flagship when the batteries were passed at Fort Hudson, was engaged in the fight at Fort Hudson, was engaged in the fight at Fort Hudson, was engaged in the first at Fort Hudson was and South America squadrons. While on duty at Key West, Florida, he established relations with the sister-in-law of Engineer William Kellogg, U. S. N., of such a nature that Mr. Kellogg deemed it his duty to horsewhip the surgeon. His endeavor in that direction was a failure, for Dr. King shot him intrough the head. Beth men belonged to the Philadelphia City Club, and the Doctor's action was made the subject of an investigation both by a Florida jury ard by the club, and by both he he was acquitted, on the ground of having killed the engineer in self-defence.

In 1876, when Dr. King was on duty at Norfok, Va., he met there Mrs. Caroline Earl Johnson Stigurney, a very beautiful and accomplished woman, who was at the time proprietress of a boarding house, and, after a short courtship, made her his wife. The lady had been married the Doctor she his had a daughter merchant named Tunis, the second to another merchant named Sigourney, both understood to have been Nor

That will has not yet been shown in the int proceedings.

1877 Dr. King was relieved from duty at a shown in the part of the p

at his domestic relations were not enhappy,
miv. 1879, Mrs. King, with her daughters,
to Mt. Desert, Me., to spend the summer,
to she an intimate friend of Jay Gould. Col.
I had been acquainted with Mrs. King in
lit. Dr. King, meanwhile, remained
me awaiting orders from the Navy Desent, One day in August a letter reached
om the Dead Letter Office, written by his
a relative in North Carolina, from which
are that Mrs. King had been sending
raiment and other valuable things to her
ves in North Carolina, at his expense and
out his knowledge; and when he came to
inquiries he found that she had, for them,
up bills in Philadelphia in his name. In
inter, very shortly after he made that disfy, sho returned home, and they had, the
dis aver, a stormy scene. Already at that
heads was failing readily. friends aver, a stormy scene. Already at that time its health was failing rapidly. In November he was ordered into active service again, on heard a ship lying in New York harber, and went on in obedience to his instructions, but was so ill that he had to be taken at Gasel of the Brooklyn Hospital. There his conditions was thoroughly examined by the navol medical antihorities on the post, and they reported his unfit for duty, by russon of disease bourned in the service. As soon as he was some activities to travel he went to Washington, passed litrough another examination there, and the report was corresponded. His active service was also end. A month later he took to his bed, and was selden out of tagain until he died.

in as send. A month later he took to his bed, and was schlom out of it again until he died.

Trom Mt. Besert Mrs. King wrote to her husband that Col. Bester was coming to Philadelphia to remain one night just for the purposes of meeting Dr. King and forming his sequalintance. The Doctor failed to accept the proposed sequalistance with any enthusiasm; but revertheless, it is said that Col. Dexter did can upon him, and Dr. King, in a fit of rage, ordered him out of the house. From that time or, the friends of the Doctor say, his condition became rapidly worse. The reaction succeeding that haroxysm of uncontrollable furly was so great that he seemed, most of the fime, to be in a comatose condition. For a long time he had cherished a superstitious presentiment that he would dis in January hast, and one of the things which the contestants to the last will appear to prove is that practically, so far as his mind was concerted, the presentiment proved true.

Atthebouse of an old friend of Dr. King, about

rue. At the house of an old friend of Dr. King, about though the store she went to Mount Desert, Mrs. Burgormed the hequalitance of J. H. Hays, bity Solivitor of Camden. That acquaintance interrupted by the summer, was renewed and extended in the summer. intercepted by the summer, was renewed and extended in the autumn upon her return home. It. Kur expresses foreignines against Mr. Hays frequency wists to his house, and against his driven and the control of the contr for his departure and refused to permit o see Dr. King. Mr. Haugh repeated the research to him, and asked how he was. aurse, a colored man, repiled for hor:

"It's a question whether he will live, minute after minute. He is not conscious now." Mrs. King broke in with, "When Dr. King dies I'il give you proper notice." meaning, Mr. Haugh says, the notice to which he was entitled as executor under a will made by the Doctor on Dec. 1, 1879, of which instrument she was cognizant. Mr. Haugh was compelled to go away without seeing his friend.

At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, March 13, Dr. King died. By 9 o'clock the next morning Mr. R. C. McMurtrie, counsel for Mrs. King, and Mr. J. H. Hays were at the office of the Register of Wills of Philadelphia, offering for probate what purported to be a later will of Dr. King, one which left all he possessed to Mrs. King, appointed Col. F. Gordon Dexter as sole executor, and bore the signature of one person, J. H. Hays, as witness to the publication of the will by Dr. King, but none to his affixing of his signature to the document. The proponents of the December will filed a caveat, and the Register refused to issue letters of administration to anybody until after a judicial investigation.

The interest attaching to the case is such that the Register's office was found too small for the examination, and a large room in the Philadelphia Bank building taken for the occasion was crowded to its fullest capacity. Mr. Pierce Archer appeared for the proponents of the December will, Richard C. Murtrie to sustain the will offered for probate the morning after the sisters of the deceased, who have no claims under any will, but who propose to contest all wills.

The December will, executed in presence of officers of the Philadelphia Trust Comments.

sisters of the deceased, who have no claims under any will, but who propose to contest all wills.

The December will, executed in presence of officers of the Philadelphia Trust Company, and held by them until it was offered for probate, is a carefully drawn document, each page of which bears his signing it. It bequents \$5,000 to Elizabeth B. King, \$3,000 to his friend Medical Inspector R. C. Dean, U. S. N.: \$1,200 per annum to his wife; his library to the Philadelphia Library Company, his pictures to the Academy of Fine Arts, \$2,000 to Mr. Haugh for local services, and the residue and reversion of his property to Paymaster Allen, U. S. N., and to Dr. R. C. Dean, who with Edward Haugh is made executor of the will.

The second will, purporting to have been drawn on the 26th of January, and acknowledged or published on Feb. \$, leaves everything to Mrs. King.

Mr. James H. Hays testified that he called on Dr. and Mrs. King on Feb. 3, and at the Doctor's invitation went up to the library, where Dr. King requested him to be a witness to a will that Mrs. King had in keeping. She went into an adjoining room and brought it out in a portfolio.

Into an adjoining room and brought it out in a portfolio.

She handed it to me and I glanced atit, and then I got up and handed the paper to Dr. King and asked him if that was his last will and testament. He said, "Yes," I then saked Mrs. King to bring me some ink. She did so. I took my pen out of my pocket and make the alterations in the attesting clause as they appear here. I then got up again and stood by the Doctor and said, "Doctor, von publish and declare this to be your last will and sestament, and desire me to witness it as such?" He said, "Ido." I then signed my name to it, and picked up the paper which he had been reading to be sure of the date. He made the remark to nic, "You will say uching about it." As soon as the ink was dry I handed it to Krs. King. I suppose I was in the room with Dr. King three-quarkers of an hour.

On cross-examination he testified that he

dry I handed it to first King. I suppose I was in the room with Dr. King three-quarters of an hour.

On cross-examination he testified that he never saw the will until he signed it as attosting witness; that there was no second witness, simply because nobody else was present; that he could not explain why neither Dr. Dean nor Mr. Tyrrell—who were in the house very scon after—were not asked to be witnesses; that when Dr. King recognized the will for his attestation of its publication he saw only the last page of it, bearing the attesting clause, and that he altered the wording of that clause so as conform to his single attestation, instead of the customary plurality of witnesses. He also said:

After the difficulty in September, some time afterward. After the difficulty of withnesses. He also said:
After the difficulty in September, some time afterward,
she asked me whether a will executed by Dr. Kime when
under the influence of liquor could be sustained. She
also said that she had aiready a will of his, made in Norfolk, and that he had taken an oath on the Bible neverto execute another will. This will left her all the prop-

folk, and that he had taken an eath on the Bible never to execute another will. This will left her all the property absolutely.

W. Schier, a retired Boston lawyer, friend of Col. Dexter, testified as follows;
About the middle of January last, while at Crow Point, North Carolina, he received a letter from Dr. King saking witness to stop and see him, as he was lying on his deathbed. He also said that he wished my advice on important matters. The witness accepted the invitation about Jan. 21. Dr. King seemed very glad to see the witness. After dinner Dr. King consulted with the witness. After dinner Dr. King consulted with the witness. After dinner Dr. King consulted with the witness, after first asking his wite to leave the room. He wanted advice about making his will. He said: "I want Minnie to have my money, but if I give it to her you know as well as I that he sconer than the breath is out of my body the flakers and ifferiess and other poor relatives will be on her in this very house, which I got from my uncle, Judge King, and they will strip her of every cent."

"I'll put in the calls if you want them: they were very plentifully interlarded," the witness said. They however, were not wanted, and he continued: "I agreed with him as to the property of her him that I greed with him as to the property of her him that the estate and recent that the income is property expended. I surprested My. Dexter as a proper usan Dy King replied: 'You know how I hate trusts. They are about as bad as the other thing." After some interchange of argument he asked me if I thought Mr. Dexter would take it. I told him that "I left sure of it, as he was an old triend of Mrs. King, and will give ample bonds, and I think I can put a classe into the will that will prevent the Bakers and Harriess from interfering with your wife hereafter. He asked me in thought Mr. Dexter would take it. I told him that "I left sure of it, as he was an old triend of Mrs. King, and will give ample bonds, and I think I can put a classe into the will that wi was wait was sent out for least paper and, brought book that which the will was written on. Mrs. King wrote i off, I meanwhile sitting in the Doctor's room talking to him. It was read to him again in its perminent shape I never saw Dr. King again.

that which the will was written on. Mrs. King wrote it off, I meanshelle situacin the Doctor's room talking to him. It was read to him arain in its permanent shape. I never saw Dr. King agasin."

The contestants of the February will aver that Dr. Dean and the nurse were constantly with Dr. King during the whole time in which Mr. Hays alleges his interview with Dr. King, and that they know nothing of any such occurrence. The second will—that of February—is written on a single sheet of paper, in a larly's band, bears a wax seal impressed by a larly's seal ring, and the signature is less bold and firm than that to the other document. The genuineness of the signature to that February will was attested on the stand by Edward L. Fiss, clerk, and Rodney D. Barnes. bookkeeper and assistanted on the stand. He is a man of medium height, with tron-gray hair, moustache, and large imperial very black drooping evebrows, and a firm, distinctive expression of countenance. He is sery precise in language, ready and apparently frank in response to all questions asked. He lossified:

I am a retired merchant of Beston: have known Dr. King from a time just before his marriage; have known Mrs. King many years perhaps ten. Dr. Eling asked in behalf of Mrs. King, and I agreed to do so. That conversation occurred in his bedroom, within twetty-for hours after Mr. Schler left him. I was only in Pidadethia on that occasion five or six hours, and saw Dr. King from a time just before his marriage; have known but a firm to the summary.

Holding the will in his hand, he said: "Mr. Schler has but had occasion five or six hours, and saw Dr. King him of the conversed with him about his will was on the 22d of 25d of January.

Holding the will in his hand, he said: "Mr. Schler has but once afterward, a week before his death, when he was inseable. I am not familiar with the securior of the advancer.

Holding the will in his hand, he said: "Mr. Schler has though a conversed with him about his will was on the 22d of 25d of January.

Holding the will n

the time mentally active, and his manner was quiet and natural.

He said that he had gone to Philadelphia on that occasion, in response to a telegram from Mrs. King; that he had heard of Dr. King making a great many wills before; that he had advised Dr. King to sign that last will, but that the Doctor said he" wasn't going to die as soon as some folks thought he would." The Doctor gave no roason for not signing then, but witness supposed the delay was on account of the absence of attesting witnesses. He did not recollect saying to Dr. Dean, in the parlor, after leaving Dr. King. "Well, that man is in no himor to execute this will or any other will."

Mr. Hays was recalled to the of and, and pleaded the inviolability of professional confidences against the cross-examiner's queries in various matters. He avered that Mrs. King first spoke to him on the subject of a will in September last in a Now York hotel at breakfast, and subsequently in the parlor, and he had talked with her aloud it several times after ward before it was made.

The examination will be continued on Monward before it was made. The examination will be continued on Mon-

Dry Goods on Credit. Mr. T. Kelly, the dry goods dealer of 17 Barclay, street, New York, has adopted the installment, plan in disposing of his large, varied, and handsome stock, and now offers to the public all kinds of dry goods on credit as chesp as any cash house in the city. He permits his customers to pay in installments according to their means, and by this method cuables many persons to become purchasers. The quality of his goods and the lowness of his prices, combined with the liberality of his terms, should secure for him a large parsonage. His line consists of silks, eating, velvets, cashonere, silk, and cloth closks, shawls, dress goods of all description, silk dofmans, walking jackets, house-keeping goods, hoslery, lace curtaints, plane course, send for a circular. Thomas Kelly, 17 Barclay street. Entrance through the book store.—Adm.

Jenkins's Holled Wheat

MISS GREEN AND MR. JONES.

NOW THE FORMER WON HER BATTLE FOR THE BREWER'S HOUSE

The Ladder and Pistel Scene Described by the Principal Actor-Brewer Jones's Rei When the New Rochelle Mannerchor gave their customary festival this winter there was one caricature, smong the many that adorned the walls, that attracted the attention of the villagers. It was a picture respresenting the wealthy brewer, David Jones, in the well-known carriage usually used by him in his frequent drives with Miss Fannie S. Green, a young woman residing in his house. The picture represented a woman by the side of Mr. Jones, and not far distant was the figure of a man and underneath the word "Fass." The point of all this was that " Fass" is the German word for keg or barrel, suggestive of the business of the brewer, and was also the name of a book-keeper employed by Mr. Jones, who had charge of his business during his absence. The story in the village was that Fass had been more attentive too Miss Green than was consistent with the peace of mind of Mr. Jones: that detectives had been employed to watch the suspected pair, and that the result was a very sudden dismissal

of Mr. Fass from his position in the brewery. Mr. Jones is said to be one of the wealthlest browers in the United States. He owns thirteen brewerles in different parts of the country, and the great malt house at Kip's Bay. He is said to control the mait market, and most of the large brewers procure their supplies from him. He is one of the principal owners of the Clarendon Hotel, which is generally his home, and his property is roundly valued at \$15,000,-000. He is a ruddy, stout, healthy man of 50, and a bachelor.

Miss Fannie S. Green is a sprightly woman

of 30, of medium size, slight built, dark hair, rather deep set dark blue eyes, and an expressive mouth. She is voluble in conversation. sive mouth. She is voluble in conversation, good-natured, self-possessed, and evidently a woman of determined character. She is of a Troy family, and was graduated at Rutgers College in this city. She was an occupant of the elegant cottage near the brewery when it was rented, but for the last three years has occupied it, representing heraelf as a ward of Mr. Jones, and as having money invested in his business. She now says that although Mr. Jones is about twenty years her senior, she went to the house as his affianced wife, and that he intended to marry het soon.

affianced wife, and that he intended to marry her soon.

Miss Green has assumed to direct affairs in the browery a good deal whenever Mr. Jones was away. This has been resented by the employees somewhat, and frequent collisions of authority have resulted. A number of men have been discharged through her influence, and it appeared to be understood that she had some sort of authority about the place. She had a pew in the Episcopai Church, but did not mix much with New Rochelle society. The first year she had a married sister living with her, another year a widowed sister, and last year her mother. She dressed well, drove out often, and seemed to enjoy life very much. Shortly after the discharge of Mr. Fass, Mr. Jones made up his mind that Miss Green had better leave the house. She says he was estranged from her by the jealousy of her relations, who had no idea of permitting her to marry the old gentleman and come in for a share of his property. She avers that they put detectives on her track, witheed wherever she went, reported scandalous stories to Mr. Jones and did their utmost to break up the match; that she has been very sick for several months past with typhoid fever, and that during that time Mr. Jones became reconciled to her, diabelieved the stories that had been reported against her, and upon his departure for Europe two weeks ago lett her with the understanding that on his return they were to be married.

On the other hand, Mr. Jones's representatives say that he had get tired of Miss Green; that he left a full power of attorney with his orother, Jone J. Jones, and instructed to take possession of the house; that the only delay in the matter was occasioned by her siekness, and that they were only waiting for her to get well to have her vacuas the premises.

Miss Green said, yeaterday: "I was aware Miss Green has assumed to direct affairs in

came ever to the house and protested against my removing my property, and forbidding my men from taking my things away. When I want over to the office of the brewery to complain of his interference with my property, he used foul inaguage to me, thrust me out of the door and down the stairs. When he came back to the house he attempted to assault my men, and they resisted and gave him a couple of black eyes, which he well deserved. Then he went and got a lot of the brewery men and came up here with a rang, threatening the life of Mr. Knowitz, and we were coliged to barricade the house to keep them out. I finally sent word to the village and got tretection of Constable John W. Honniger. On Thursday morning I went down to court to appear in the case of tha two men who had been complained of by Mr. Roaliner, and I had no idea that I would be disturbed in the possession of the house. But on my return with my lawner, Mr. J. N. Mills of Mount Vernon, I was astonished to find that in my absence the house had been taken possession of by a polloeman named Kelly, who claimed to be acting for John J. Jones. It seems the back door had been left open, and Kelly came in with one of the brewery men named George. Constable Henniger refused to leave when ordered to do so by them, and was not able to overpower them so as to open the door to let us in. He said he could shoot Kelly came, but that it would be best for us to force our way in, as my lawyer said we had a right to do."

White they were taking, I thought of a little plan of my own to get in. I remembered a little plan of my own to get in. I remembered a little plan of my own to get in. I remembered a little plan of my own to get in. I remembered a little plan of my own to get in. I remembered a little plan of my own to get in. I remembered a little plan of my own to get in. I remembered had I had a left my bedroom window unlocked, and I know if I once got in the root to the window. Then I said:

"Mr. Kelly or Mr. Murphy, which is it, do you want to so me?"

"Kelly was mad

azza by taking the lander that I had used to come up.

"Subsequently there was an arrangement made by which Mr. J. J. Jones gave his consent that I should take my property away without molestation. Mr. Realtner had no authority to interfere with mo, and I may take my time to pack up and move. All the fursiture in the house is mine, with the exception of this diating-room set, which I have consented to leave."

Miss Green says that when Mr. David Jones heard what his nephew had reported to her disparagement he was very angry, and the categories of the Mr. David Jones, and that she knew he would disapprove of the harsh conduct of his representatives toward me.

It appears that the interference of Mr. Realtner was a neistake, as his orders were murely to look after the house when it was vecated. He has been the butt of a good ceal of rideue among his associates for the two unmistakuble black eyes that he carries as his shar of the fray. He says, however, that he was assaulted in a cowardly manner while he was assaulted in the country of the fray. He says, however, that he was assaulted in a cowardly manner while he was assaulted in the country of the fray. He says however, that he was assaulted in the country of the fray he says and the did not assault Miss Green, but that he did eject her from the only regrets that when he got possession he did not keep it.

Miss Green said yesterday that Constable Henniger, who is the village photographer.

Was very anxious that she should resume her "Subsequently there was an arrangement "Subsequently there was an arrangement made by which Mr. J. J. Jones gave his consent

THE STRIKE IN COHORS.

spinners and Weavers Bemanding Oversee

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1880.

Соновя, March 27.-А committee of spinners waited upon the officials of the Harmony Company this afternoon, and an agreement was arrived at that the men discharged by Overseer Dennis Murray should be reinstated, but that Murray should not be discharged. The spinners held a meeting to-night, and the committee presented their report. A large majority of the spinners decided that under no considera-tion would they return to work under Murray. and then adjourned to meet again on Monday

The weavers then assembled in Meshan's Hall, Samuel Sault, editor of the Regulator, presiding. His tone was very moderats. He said that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of advising them. The spinners were determined not to return to work while Dennis Murray was retained. If the weavers saw fit to uphold them he (Sault) would do all he could to lead them to victory. He deemed a general strike ill advised, and said that he had known of several instances where a strike had been erdered to secure the discharge of an overseer, and none had been successful. He reminded the weavers that public sympathy was not with them, as in the formerstrike, and that if they did not go to the mills on Monday it meant a long and bitter contest, and some of them might want for bread. He concluded by advising them to consider the matter fully and dispassionately before taking a vote.

The weavers were then addressed by Michael Marra, President of the Spinners Union, and one of the men discharged by Murray. He said it was understood when the last strike ended that the operatives should stand by one another to the end. The spinners had been picked out for the first victims; but had the weavers been chosen instead, the spinners would have stood by them. He could produce affidavits that Murray had expressed the determination to dismiss three-fourths of the spinners. Under no consideration would the spinners. He declared that Murray was sending all over the country for new hands. After reiterating the decision of the spinners to insist upon Murray's discharge, he appealed to his hearers to sustain them. presiding. His tone was very moderate. He said that he would not take upon himself

of the spinners to insist upon Murray's discharge, he appealed to his hearers to sustain them.

A weaver moved the adoption of the resolution passed at the meeting on Thursday ordering a general strike on Monday. Before putting the motion, Chairman Sault again referred to the consequences which would inevitably follow if a strike were ordered, and asked all to think well before voting. The motion was then put and carried. There was not a dissenting voice. After agreeing to hold a mass meeting on Monday night, the weavers dispersed. Their action will throw over five thousand persons out of employment.

Robert Johnston, the general manager of the Harmony Mills, when informed to-night that the hands had decided to strike, said they would regret their hasty action. If they did not appear in their places on Monday the mills would be closed. The section hands announce their determination to stand by the company.

About 150 hands employed in the Harmony Company's bag mill this afternoon demanded an advance of fifteen per cent, in addition to the ten per cent, recently granted.

The action of the operatives in ordering a strike is regretted by their cool-headed fellows, but they failed to attend the meeting, where their voice might have prevented the strike.

Affidavits Intended to Show he is not Respec

sible for his Actions. When the case of Eugene Fairfax Williamson, the writer of the anonymous letters that annoyed the Rev. Dr. Dix, was called yesterday by Justice Daniels, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, his counsel, accompanied by Algernon S. Sullivan, withdrew the motion for a writ of habeas corpus. The withdrawal was allowed without any reasons being assigned. Speaking of this action subsequently, Mr. Sullivan said that immediately upon taking charge of the case he became convinced that it would be useless and ill-advised to improve the sporwere only waiting for her to get well to have her vacate the prevaises.

Miss Green said, yesterday: "I was aware that Mr. David Jones had left a discretionary power of attorney with his brother John when John called upon me hast week and said he would like to occupy the cottage for the summer with his family. I had consented to leave, to recommodate him. I had only arisen from my sick bed last Wednesday, and was carrying out my arrangement by removing some of my property from the house. I had engaged a friend—Mr. Herman Knewitz of Williamsburgh—to carry nway my plants of which there were several hundred in the conservatory, making three vagon loads, and Mr. Knewitz brought his wagon to take part of the things away. I was much surprised when Mr. Oscar Roaliner, the brewery collector, connection with them for the purpose of extortifig money, he would not have compiled
with the request of his friends. As it was, he
thought that when all the facts were known it
would appear that Williamson did not act with
criminal intent, nor with the degree of responsibility implied in the act under which he had
been arrested. He conversed with his client
in the Tombs yesterday, and speedily
came to the conclusion that his mini
was not in a healthy condition. He received,
yesterday afternoon, some letters from friends
of Whitanson. They describe minutely the
demeanor of the prisoner among those who
know him best and are accompanied by long
and specific affidavits as to what his friends
term his montal abstration. Other letters and
affidavits that are expected relative to this point
have not yet been received. included that it was all passed, and that he loved he down and the loved he down and the loved he down and the loved he down and that it was all passed, and that he loved he doctor and the ground he walked on.

A Petition to Remove Executors William R Travers and Lawin Murphy. A petition was filed a few days ago in the Surrogate's Court in Saratoga County in a proceeding to remove Edwin Murphy and William R. Travers, executors of the estate of the late John Morrissey. The proceeding is returnable before the Surrogate in Saratoga County on next Friday. The petitioners are John R. Casnext Friday. The petitioners are John R. Caswell and William M. Massey of the firm of Caswell & Massey. Edward Bradley. Robert M. Taylor, and Union Adams all of this city, who declare that they are creditors of the estate; that to Caswell & Massey is due \$278.50 for goods and merchandise; that to Edward Bradley is owell \$1.52 for services as physician, and that money is also owed to Robert M. Taylor for goods and merchandise; that to Edward Bradley is owell \$1.52 for services as physician, and that money is also owed to Robert M. Taylor for goods sold and delivered, and also to Union Adams for goods. The polition avers that Mr. Morrissey was a Senator of this State; that be was connected with the business carried on in Saratoga Springs by the Saratoga Racing Association, and that gambling was largely carried on in the club house. It avers that the executors did not file an inventory of Mr. Morrissey's estate until the 28th of October, 1879; that this leventory did not include Morrissey's salary of \$1.500 as a Senator and that the petitioners are informed that among the assets of the deceased was a claim against Junes O'Brien of this city for about \$4.000 or \$5.000, and that no mention was made of this in the inventory; that Mr. O'Brien did business with a firm with which Travers is connected, and that O'Brien had large sums of money deposited in that firm. It further avers that followin Murphy has been executor only in name, and that the entire management of the estate has been conducted by Travers, who is bulieved to act independently of his co-executor. The petition sets up the fear that claims for gambling dobts might be said by the executors, and represents that Travers is believed to be accounted in business as to be unable to devote proper attention to the duties of an executor. On all these averagements the petitioners are processented by John McCrone, The papers have been served on Messra. well and William M. Massey of the firm of Cas-

JUSTICE FOR KEMBLE & CO. Their Applications for Pardons Refused-To

be Sentenced on Monday. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.- The Board of Pardons held a protracted session here today to consider the applications for pardon of Kemble, Petroff, Saiter, Crawford, and Rumburger. The applicants were convicted or pleaded guilty of corruptly soliciting the votes of members of the Legislature in connection with the Riot claims till. The Board, after hearing counsel on both sides, consulted for an hour, and refused the pardons asked for, They will probably be sentenced on Monday.

Caution to Smokers. Beware of initiations and counterfeits. Examine each clearette: see that every wrapper has Kinney frost fac aimlie signature on 48. No logue patential admittates or flavoring in our genuine brands. Kinney Tobacco Co., Sew York.—46.

DION BOUCICAULT'S ARREST.

A FORMAL PROCEDURE BEFORE AN

Mrs. Housicanit's Complaint, in which she Re-

intes her Grievances Against her Husband-Her Children and her Means of Support Late yesterday afternoon Col. George Bliss obtained the signature of Judge Donohue of the Supreme Court, to an order for the arrest of Mr. Dion Boucleault, the playwright and actor, upon the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucleault, herself an actress of extended fame. This was preliminary to proceedings for a divorce, the arrest being deemed necessary because Mr. Boucleault, hav-ing closed his engagement at Wallack's Theatre last night, was about to leave the city. Early in the evening Mr. Boucleault was served with the order of arrest by Mr. Davidson, the Sheriff's Order-of-Arrest Clerk, and Deputy Sheriff McGonigal. These officers found him at his rooms over Pinard's at 6 East Fifteenth street, where he was dining. They assured him that they had no desire to inconvenience him unnecessarily, and that his liberty would be promptly secured by obtaining bondsmen. The

ball required was \$9,000.

Mr. Boucicault sent a messenger to the dwelling of Mr. Theodore Moss, the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, with a note explaining the situation and requesting him to bring with him another person able and willing to go on his bond. In a short time Mr. Moss arrived, accompanied by Mr. Lester Wallack. These two furnished ball in the sum of \$9,000 each, Mr. Moss acknowledging the ownership of suburban property valued at \$300,000. These bondsmen were accepted, and Mr. Bouckault and his friends went to Wallack's Theatre, where he and Mr. Wallack both impersonated characters in the play of "How She Loves Him."

The order of arrest is as follows:

in the play of 'How She Loves Him."

The order of arrest is as follows:
At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at the Court House in the city of New York, in and for the city of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1850. Present, the Hon. Charles Donehue, Justice. Agnes Robertson Bouch-cault att. Dion Remiciant.
To the Sheriff of the City and County of New Pork: It have imported in the city of the country of the Agrice Robertson Bouch-cault att. Dion Remiciant. dated the 27th day of March, 1880, that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the above manuel deponent for the judgment demanded in the complaint, which demanded in the complaint, which demanded on materials and that a reasonable femiant be dissolved, and that a reasonable femiant be dissolved, and that a reasonable femiant be dissolved, and that a reasonable femiant be defended, and that a reasonable of materials of the Agnes Robertson for the support and maintenance of the property of the defendent, and that the curtedy of the said children be awarded to the plaintiff; the said children is the defendant, being a resident of the State of New York, is about to depart therefrom, by reason of which the partine there is danger that a judgment or order requiring the perform mee of the acts will be rundered independent, and hold him to bail in the sum of \$2,000 by a written budgment with plaintiff, it was of more sufficient bail, stating their places of residence and occupation to the effect that the defendant will obey the direction of the Court of an appellate court, continued in an order or a judgment requiring him to perform the will you, proceeding thereints as prescribed by law.

Sternath, when you alternated a place in the will ac

The undertaking referred to in the writ as having been furnished by Mrs. Boucleault is in the name of Charles K. Graham of 207 East Thirty-fourth street. This is a formal acceptance of the responsibility of the plaintiff's costs in the suit.

Thirty-fourth street. This is a formal acceptance of the responsibility of the plaintiff s costs in the suit.

Mrs. Boucleault is familiarly known as Miss. Agnes Bobertson. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1833. Before she was 11 years old site appeared in public, in concerts. At 13, in Hull, England, she began her theatrical career. Her first appearance in London was as Nerissa in the "Merchant of Venice" at the Princess's Theatre. She was married to Mr. Dion Boucleault in 1853—the year of her first visit to this country. She made her New York début at Burton's in Chambers street.

She says in her complaint that she is the wife of Mr. Boucleault and "has been since September, 1853; that they lived together as husband and wife until 1870, and that they never have been divorced, though since 1870 they have lived separately and spart through a portion of the time, but not recently under the same roof."

tion of the time. But not recently under the same roof."

Upon her arrival in this country Mrs. Boucl-cault icined her husband, and both acted in Booth's Theatre in a round of the characters they had previously rendered popular in this city. Before that, gossip in theatrical circles had declared the actor and actress to be on angry terms with one another. This joint appearance in public did much to silende these rumors. Mrs. Boucleault is now living in Sixteenth street in this city.

"She has always conducted herself as a true and faithful wile," the complaint reads, and has never consented to or condened the infi-

peorance in public did much to silende these rumors. Mrs. Boucicaultis now living in Sixteenin street in this city.

"She has always conducted heraelf as a true and faithful wife," the complaint reads, and has never consended to or condened the infidelity of her husband; that the defendant in violation of his duty to deponent has at various times during nine years past, been unfaithful to bits vows in the city of New York, in London, England, and cleewhere with one Catharine liogues, otherwise knowns Mrs. Davis, that he has lived with said Catharine Rogers during said period, and has so lived in this sily at various times within a year past, and that he is the father of her child, a boy, who is how living, and that they yet live together; that the said defendant has admitted to deponent that he had lived and was living with said Catharine Rogers, and that it is matter of notoriety, well known to his friends and associates, and not concealed or attempted to be.

"Deponent further says," the paper continues, "that the defendant is about to depart from this State, and that he has, as deconent is informed, no present intention of roturning to this State, except to case through it that it is announced that his engagement as an aster at wallacks a theatre, in this city, will close this seaming, and that he is announced to appear at one of the theatres in Bulimore on Monday evening next, and that he is to sail for Europe on April 10, 1880, to be gone indefinitely. Deponent further says that deponent its wholly without income of present means of support, though she cans by the deponent five children living, of whom there are minors, and two of whom are dependent on her for support; that it is three minors are saged respectively 17, 13, and 11 years, and that the children living of whom three are minors and two of whom are dependent on her for support; that the has one particularly in support and element, while in part of the children; that be taken payment to be made with a form that the last such payment was made in O in part committed.
Site concludes by saying that five years have not clapsed since her discovery of his infidelity, that she has not lived with him since, and that his alleged offences were committed without her consent, consivance, privity, or procurement.

Dying in a Policeman's Arms.

George Roth, a German, aged 38, who has for ome time been ill with posimonis, became delirious resterday, and rushing out of his residence in Delmonico

Proposed Expedition to the South Pole. ROME, March 27.—Liout. Boyo has arrived here with the intertion of submitting to the King a plan for an Italian expedition to the South Pole.

The Victor Baby Food.

FREEDMAN'S BANK SCANDALS.

The Senate Committee's Report Censu

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The unanimous report of the Senate Committee investigating the affairs of the Freedman's Bank will be presented to the Senate on Monday. The report is the first exhaustive official statement that has been made of the causes which led to the failure of the bank. The causes of the failure of the bank are given under different heads, which may be summarized as follows:

A perversion sof the clause in the charter which provided for the creation of an available

fund. The object in originally creating this fund was to provide an available sum of money not exceeding one-third of the total deposits, to

fund was to provide an available sum of money not exceeding one-third of the total deposits, to pay depositors withdrawing funds and employees. The trustees used this fund for general banking purposes.

The second cause of failure was violation of the provision of the charter requiring an affirmative vote of seven trustees as a condition of selling securities or lending money. The trustees unlawfully delegated this power to the Finance Committee, composed of five members, throe affirmative votes only being required to sell securities or lend money.

The third cause of failure was the violation of the provision of their charters that forbade any officer or trustee of the bank from becoming a borrower or beneficiary of the institution. Some of the officers of the sank from becoming a borrower or beneficiary of the institution. Some of the officers borrowed money. Others negotiated their own paper ostensitily for third partices. Others made loans to companies of which they were stockholders, while others became security for borrowers.

The fourth cause was that the provision requiring all the principal officers of the bank to give bonds was generally violated. When bonds were given they were worthless, and Geo. W. Stickney, the last actuary, nover gave any bond at all.

The fifth cause was the amendment of the charter under Alvord & Huntington's auspices, which allowed the bank to take real estate security for loans. The original charter confined the bank to United States securities. Under the amendment the bank was loaded up with worthless mortgages by the real estate pool.

Under the amendment the bank was loaded up with worthless mortgages by the real estate pool.

The sixth cause was repeated violations of the charter, even as amended and improperly construed, and great ignorance, inexperience, and criminality on the part of the officers. The report contains a list of the principal questionable loans and acts, and the names of officers who participated in these loans. The names of the actors are Alvord Huntington, Broadhead, Bullock, Clephune, Tuttle, Eaton, and Stickney; of these, Alvord Huntington, Eaton, and Broadhead are dead, If there had been adequate penal provisions in the law a majority of the trustees of the bank would have been liable to criminal prosecution. Stickney, the actuary, is, indeed, liable now to such prosecution. After the amendatory act of 1874 was passed and ten days before the bank closed Mr. Stickney lent illegally \$30,000 of the following banks funds:

The report will consure the extravagance of the manazement of the affairs of the bank since its failure. In the past ix years \$35,000 have been expended in winding up the affairs of the bank, \$54,000 have been expended in salaries of Commissioners alone, while one man Leopold, has done the work. The Committee will recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the appointment hereafter of but one Commissioner, who shall wind up the business of the institution.

The report will censure the extravarance of the management of the affairs of the bank since its failure. In the past six years \$335,000 have been expended in winding up the affairs of the bank, \$51,000 have been expended in salaries of the bank, \$51,000 have been expended in salaries of the bank, \$51,000 have been expended in salaries of the bank, \$51,000 have been expended in salaries of the bank, \$51,000 have been expended in salaries of the bank, \$51,000 have been expended in salaries of the bank, \$51,000 have been expended in salaries of the bank shall windup the business of the institution.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BOOM.

Dr. Pelpher of Newark, sald to be as Uncleof the late Bishop Odenhelmer.

NEWARE, March 27.—Late this afternoon the authorities were informed that Dr. George William Pelpher, an uncle of the late Right Rev. Bishop Odenhelmer, was discovered dead in a room of the house at 183 Walnut street, this city. The body was on the bod, and the ends of the fingers and a portion of the hands had been grawed by rats.

The room was lumbered up with all kinds of articles. There were sausepans, a little kerosen stove, some kindling wood, medicine bottles, and a hundred and one other things. Mrs. Kats Salzer, who owns the house, said that a salzer, who owns the house, said that the salzer who cooking, and everything clee in his room, and salzer of the properties of the salzer of t

SCHAEFER AGAINST SEXTON. The Rival Champions Meeting in a Game for Old Ireland,

The great billiard experts, Jacob Schaefer and William Sexton, played the sixth game in the tourument for the benefit of famine-stricken Ireland last night in O'Connor's billiard hall, Union square. Tickets in the pools averaged about even, but private bets were made that Schaefer would defeat Sexton by 100 points in the 600.

Both men played poorly at the start, Schaefer scoring nothing in the first four innings, while Saxton made only 15. In the fifth, tenth, twelfth, twentieth and twenty-first innings Schaefer twentieth and twenty-first innings Schaefer managed to keep the balls a great part of the time in the shaps of nownbroker's sign counting respectively 76, 114, 107, 171, and 175, the latter run ending the game. Sexton's only opportunity of keeping the globes together one curred in the sixteenth inning, when they froze after yielding 195, failing to cenneer again after being spotted. Both men made brilliant shois during the game, eliciting frequent applause, The germ of the evening was a lightning frequent suplause. The scene of the game. The scene were:

Schafer—0, 0, 0, 75, 20, 0, 1, 26, 114, 1, 107, 5, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 171, 175—600. Average, 28 12-21. 28 12 21.

Sexton—0. 13.2 0.5, 20.0, 21, 0.26, 0.2 6, 1, 0.105, 6, 5, 3, 4—219. Average, 10 19-20.

Schaefer and Heiser, having tied in the tournament, each winning two games and losing one, will play off on Monday evening in the same hall, for the benefit of Iroland.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BENEDICT.

Arrested on a Charge of Grand Larceny Pre-ferred by his Brother-in-Law.

BUPPALO, March 27 .- Edward E. Benedict, the young man who is charged with approprinting nearly \$7,000 belonging to Moses smith, banker, of this city, by whom he was formerly employed, was arrested here to-day by Detective Diehl on a charge of grand larceny. The arrest was made on a request by Superintendent Walling of New York, the same being accompanied by a warrant and photo-graph of Benedict. The charge is that of stealgraph of Benedict. The charge is that of steal-ing \$70, and is preferred by Edward D. Bass-ford of New York, a brother-in-law of Bene-dict. When taken into custody Benedict was very much surprised, and said that his wife and brother-in-law both knew of his doing so. He said that he had as much right to the money as Bassford, who, he claims, is making him all the trouble he can. Benedict fears for the safety of his wife, who, he says, is in delicate health, and hardly able to stand the shock. Benedict is held to await the arrival of a New York de-toctive.

Increased Severity Toward Jews in Russia LONDON, March 27 .- A despatch from St

Rumored Shooting of Capt. Williams

A rumer was circulated down town last night hat Capt Alexander S. Williams had been shot and that case. Alexander 8. Williams had been shed and wounded in a quarrel with a man in the Mills Hotse, in Pourth, avenue. At the hotel the report of any shooting affray there was pronounced without foundation, and the pulse of the precipit who investigate the story also pronounced it Take. Another report planed the shooting at the Labby House, burit was denied there 6490.

Fortify feeble lines against winter blasts with Hale's Honey of Hordwood and Tar. Sold by druggists. PNC's Toothscae Brops cure in one minute -- 4ds.

CITY OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

ONCE ENJOYING PUBLIC FAVOR, NOW SENT TO STATE PRISON.

The Case of Comptroller Leggett and Treamurer Leeds of Elizabeth-Seven Years in Prison for One and Four for the Other. When the court room doors in Elizabeth.

to obtain seats where they might see Comptroller Thomas W. Leggett and Assistant Treasurer Daniel W. Leeds, and hear their sentence for conspiring to defraud the city of Elizabeth. Leggett and Leeds were convicted on the 20th inst. after six days' trial before Judge Yan Sycle. Mr. Leggett entered the court room with his two sons. Mr. Legds was alone. Mr. Leggett's black Prince Albert coat was buttoned tightly, and he had the arm of one of his sons. His hair and long beard were carefully brushed. Mr. Leeds wore his winter everceat, carried his hat in his hand, and his hair was tumbled. They sat in chairs that were placed for them in front of the Judges, while Mr. Leggett's sons sat near him, one at his side. Both are young men. Then Gen. Fay moved that sentence be pro-nounced on Mr. Leggett. The prosecutor enumerated 15 indictments for conspiracy. 10 for embezziement, and 6 for miscon-Mr. Leggett and Mr. Leeds were tried jointly and convicted on indictment No. 49, which charges that in July, 1878, Mr. Leeds, then Assistant Treasurer of the city, bought three city bonds of Vermilye & Co., in New York, with a check made in his favor by Comptroller Leggett; that the two men were in Vermilye's counting room when the check was made out and the bonds purchased; that Mr. Leeds bought the bonds at 80 cents on a dollar, and on the same day, in Elizabeth, sold them to Comptroller Legrett for par and interest and divided the profit with Mr. Legrett, as well as returning the money borrowed only a few hours previous. The jury were only five minutes in finding a verdict of gailty. Mr. Leggett and Mr. Leeds immediately pleaded non vult to the remaining indictments for conspiracy and to the indicements for misconduct and embezzlement. The latter class of indictments was touched upon yesterday by the Prosecutor. The city had paid for Mr. Leggett's expenses on a day's trip to New York from \$5 to \$10 a day; he had paid debts for office repairs without the consent of the City Council, and had paid salaries in advance when not authorized to do so.

Then Mr. Leggett's counsel, Mr. Lindsburg, answored that he had examined the checks, notes, and papers on which Mr. Leggett had been indicted, and that, with the exception of the case of conspiracy, Mr. Leggett appeared to have erred simply in not submitting bills and accounts to the City Council before he had paid them.

Judge Van Sycle and the three associats and the bonds purchased; that Mr. Leeds

from that of Mr. Leggett only in that Mr. Leeds's position was not that of a trusted servant of the city. Mr. Leeds was sentenced on five indictments to four years in State prison at hard labor, and on ten indictments \$100 fine cack was imposed, making the sentence \$1,000 fine and four years in State prison. Twelve minutes were consumed in announcing the sentences. The convicts were sent back to prison.

Finally the Grand Jury entered the courf room, and Gen. Fay read their hast communication to the court telefore they were discharged. They recommended that the Comptroller's and City Treasurer's offices be kept distinct heroafter. Associate Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should cease the practice of signing checks in blank. Commissioner Charles B. Flace had no right to the position, they said, he was not a Freeholder. Bonds had been irregularly issued in 1878. While bonds for \$100.00 were authorized to be issued bonds had really been issued for \$712,000. Finally, the Grand Jury recommended that an expert in accounts should examine into the matter. The jury had been in session since Jan, 6.

Messrs, Albert and Parrot, counsel for ex-Secretary and Tro-surer Mecker, who is under indictment, applies 12 Judge Van Syele for a struck Jury, but the Judge said that he present planel of jurors would try Mr. m. ker with great justice and impartiality, and he accled the request.

ANDREW JACKSON WANG.

A Dispute Tonching Nationality, and How th was Amicably Scitled.

band, a Choose introduction, for assault and hattery, in the Yeckshie Police Court, yesterday. They have a mundry at First avenue, near Eighteenth street. Mrs. is a large, power of woman, the very opposite of are and said;
You den't mean to say be best you! Why, you are
enough to whip a dozen like him.
I am, yer flower. But he kep for me with a hot flat-The major from that he had for me with a hot flattron."

Justice Marray turned to Wang and asked what he had
to say.

Me belies Duth. We writer little Melican bathy. My
wise wanter elicien bathy, alice sames Melican man,
she wanter all time forms. Kning, had velocan man,
Melic libra her, you sale he?

"the year Haw board of him," reptied the Justice,

"the bad nion. Me by the callee Dens Kannee. Callee
Yong Ying Wong, thousake name. My wise say. No
callee Yung, Callee Makee." Me say no callee Hish, and
she thous look at he. Me fair way."

"How shout that, Mrs. Wang in wheel Justice Marray,
"Fairly, I denix want a kaythun name. The priest
would hever christen him. I want a dadict name."

"Supper you beave it to me. Will you let me give him
a name." Stisme?"
Histo consented.
"Calling Andrew Jackson," said the Court, 'that's
"Calling Andrew Jackson Wang, Toure's a ring The parents left the court com well pleased.

CHICAGO March 27 .- L. K. Loomis, a young nan from Detroit, employed as an express measurger on the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada Railroad, whose mar-

Signal Office Prediction.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS,

The Adriatic, from Liverpool, arrived last night

hous.
As Fannie Mordaunt, the actress, of Hoyt street, Brook-